NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.-TRIPLE SHEET.

GEN. BUTLER'S RESOLUTION TABLED IN THE HOUSE - THE AIR-LINE RAILWAY NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY-THE NATIONAL BANKS-DELMAR'S SUPPRESSED REPORT-THE CASE OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD-RECON-STRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Priday, Feb. 12, 1869. In the Senate, to-day, the Indian Appropriation bill was reported and will be called up on Monday. Wednesday next was set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on the Judiciary, many of which, Mr. Trumbull says, are very important. The Southern Senators continue to bring in subsidizing Pacific Railroad bills. There was some discussion on the bill declaratory of the subsidizing bill of last July, in the form of the New-York Commercial Navigation Company, several Senators opposing the bitl for the reason among others that there were several more of the same kind pending, and if aid was given to one enterprise, it would be claimed by all. Hendricks said the Company had not struck the first blow toward building a ship, and Grimes said they never would begin until they got hold of the bonds. The bill relating to the public debt and the currency occupied the whole of the afternoon, Mr. Morton making some very forcible remarks in opposition to it, and strongly attacking the financial theories of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Williams replied to Mr. Morton, defending the bill, and advocating his amendment that the conversion of greenbacks into bonds, as provided in the bill, shall not exceed \$2,000,000 monthly. Mr. Fessenden adverted to the want of confidence in the financial officer of the Government implied by the bill, and insisted that more discretion must be given to the Secretary. The amendment of Mr. Williams received only nine votes. The Senate, at 4, took recess until 7 o'clock, to go on with the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

The House to-day finally disposed of Gen. Butler's resolution in relation to the proceedings on the day of the counting of the Electoral Vote. Gen. Butler's course on this important matter has had its effect. The points at issue have been ably debated by some of the foremost men of the House, and the necessity of more definite and comprehensive legislation on the subject of the counting of the Electoral Vote is acknowledged by all. Gen. Butler's manner of reaching this end was injudicious. Had all the opposition to him been conducted in the same spirit as that of Mr. Shella barger, he would have undoubtedly withdrawn his unnecessary and offensive resolution, and one touch ing the main issue only would have been introduced and immediate action taken thereon, but the extended debate led to personalities, which made a compromise impossible. Consequently, to-day, the opponents of Butler left the main issue and instated on a vote which would be looked upon in the light of a censure to that gentleman. To-day when the dehate began, Butler was willing to yield the position taken by him, by accepting Judge Kelsey's substitute, calling for the appointment of a special committee to frame the additional legislation required in the premises, but the majority would not be drawn from their position. The debate consumed about an hour's time, Woodbridge and Logan making brief speeches in defense of Vice-President Wade. The latter when he had finished moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Ward of New York endeavored to have the debate continued, but in vain, Legan refusing to yield. The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and Logan's motion prevailed by a vote of 130 Yeas to 55 Nays. Forty-three Republicans veted with Butler, among whom were Schenck, Banks, Boutwell, Ingersoll, Baldwin, Ward, Sidney, Clarke, Dickey, Julian, Kelsey, Maynard, Pike, and Van Wick, After Butler had been disposed of, Me-Carthy's Air-Line Railroad bill was taken up and passed. It now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

The North Pacific Railroad Company, fearing that the Omnibus bill, which has been reported by Committee, would not be passed at present session, asked the Pacific Railroad Committee to allow them to issue their own bonds, and to secure the same by a mortgage upon their road, for the purpose of raising money to construct said road. A special meeting was called this morning to consider the subject, when it was finally agreed to report a joint resolution in accordance with the request. The passage of this resolution will enable the Company to proceed in its construction, allowing it to issue its own bonds, securing the same by a mortgage upon its road, and terest on the bonds, as provided in the omnibus bill. understood that the Company intend to go ahead with the work without the aid of the Gox-

The House Committee on Appropriations had under consideration to-day the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Shanks, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold bonds sufficient to secure the completion of all railroads where the United States has aided in constructing them as first-class railroads, in accordance with the report of the special Commissioners appointed for the purpose of examining said roads. The Committee, after discussing the matter for some time, referred it to a Sub-Committee, to examine and report what legislation is necessary, in order to protect the Government and secure first-class roads.

Considerable opposition has manifested itself in influential quarters against the bill prepared by the Committee ou Banking and Currency, for a redistribution of the circulation of the National Banks. The bill as agreed upon affects only the banks of large capital, and does not interfere with those of a smaller capital. The committee had a long session last night, and another to-day, and will meet again this evening to perfect this bill, and the other bills which are to be acted on by the House to-morrow. The committee will insist upon their bill as reported, and it is expected that a lively debate will ensue in the

It appears from an official statement that the amount of securities held by the Treasurer for United States funds deposited in National banks at points where there are either Assistant Treasurers or designated depositories other than National banks \$12,022,000, while the balance to the credit of the Treasurer in the banks is about \$2,700,000. In these banks, while the security held by Treasurer Spinner is \$12,000,000, the deposits have already been drawn down to the above small amount, making the

security, therefore, in the ratio of five to one. The facts in regard to the so-called suppressed report of the late director of Bureau of Statisticts, are understood to be as follows: An unprinted report discussing the general tariff policy was left by Mr. Delmar in the Bureau of Statistics on his retiring from office; the Bureau, passing by law on the 1st of January, under the charge of the special Commissioners of the Revenue. The question of printing the above report was referred to Mr. Wells, and by him decided in the negative. That this decision was based on general and not personal grounds will appear from the following extract of the letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Deputy Special Commis sioner of the Revenue, Gen. Walker, in charge of the Bureau, which extract, at the same time, clearly indicates the future policy of this branch of the

Treasury Department:

The decision has been reached as a rule, "that nothing is hereafter to emainate from the Bureau of Statistics in the form of opinion." That is, work cannot be too strictly confined to statistical facts, leaving to others the political and financial conclusions to be drawn from them, thus relieving the Bureau of the heathlity and edium which are properly to be encountered by those who advocate public policies, but to which an office like this ought not to be exposed. This rule I believe to be just, wholesome, and even necessary, if the Bureau of Statistics is to enjoy and return the respect of more than one party at a time. I believe it is entirely possible so to conduct this office as to command the confidence of all parties, and all classes of opinion. But it cannot be done if the political or financial theories of an incumbent are allowed to appear in its official publication, or to control him in any manner in his method of presenting figures. This is a bureau of statistics, and I know of no reason why, if it is confined to its proper work, all that emanates from it should not be accepted without control delion or cayil from any source. For its dignity or its usefulness, however, it is absolutely indispensable that it should not connect itself with the advocacy of any theory.

Francis A. Walker, Deputy Commissioner.

Treasury Department:

The decision thus given, as it is understood, received the full approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It should also be stated that the most important part of the report of Mr. Delmar, namely : that giving the quantities and values of imports, the rates of duty and the duties received from imports, form a part of

the regular annual report on commerce and navigation, and as such, when fully corrected, will be offi cially published.

P. Philips, esq., in the Supreme Court to-day moved for writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Spangler and Arnold, in pursuance of the petitious filed several days ago. Attorney-General Evarts stated that he had been served with a notice of the motions, but should regard them as ex-parte unless the Court directed notice to be served upon him Here the matter rested. A motion was also made by James Lyons for a writ of prohibition to Judge Underwood, United States District Judge for the State of Virginia. Mr. Lyons, for the Commonwealth of Virginia, spoke an hour and a-half in support of the motion. He alluded to the cases of three convicts sentenced for crimes, including James J. Philips, who was condemned to death for the most atrocious crime known to the law, and said they were released by Judge Underwood and permitted, to go at large, unscathed entirely and unwhipt of justice. If Judge Underwood could set aside the judgments of the State Courts in these cases, he might do so in all cases, thus in effect, overthrowing the Judiciary while he represented the Commonwealth of Vir ginia. He thought it proper to say that this was a matter in which not Virginia alone, but all the Southern States were concerned. The criminals to whom we alluded were tried according to the laws of Virginia, and according to the laws recognized by the General Government, by the action of Congress, and by the military authorities. There had been no impeachment of the trial, and of the correctness of the sentences. But Judge Underwood had set them aside on the ground that the State Judges were not competent to try the cases, being incapacitated from doing so by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the

United States, and under writ of habeas corpus. He did not inquire into the guilt or innocence of the accused, or any question of illegality connected with the trial, but under what tenure the Virginia courts exercised their power. Judge Underwood had, in effect, decided that grand and petty juries, as well as the functions of the judges, were illegal. The action of Judge Underwood did not only extend to criminal but to the civil courts of the Commonwealth. Virgrain had therefore asked for a writ of prohibition to prevent these enormous ills, and to protect the people in the liberties and rights which the Constitution was intended to secure. Mr. Lyons quoted Superior to the Inferior Court, and that according to He then said Virginia was a State, and had been recognized as such by all branches of the Government. The Chief-Justice had held court in Richmond. He certainly did not do so by permission of the military authorities. The source of authority was the people. On them depended the erection of their own State Government. If however, it should not be republican in form, Congress should remit it for amendment quired by that instrument to guarantee every State a republican form of government. So far from conferring on Congress power to degrade a State, instrument requires the preservation of the State. But the question was whether the Constitution justifled the wrongs which it was the intention by writ of prohibition to prevent. Associate Justice Miller inquired of the gentleman whether his argument was addressed to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Mr. Lyons replied in the affirmative. He had recited legal authorities. If the Court had not original it had appellate jurisdiction in the case. He thought it best to confine himself to such views as admitted of no question. If the inferior Courts could not be re-

Phillips, but took no part in the argument. Judge Underwood was not in Court. The measure agreed upon to-day by the Reconstruction Committee, relative to the case of Mississippi, is intended only as a temporary relief. It authorizes the old convention to convene within thirty relieves the Government from a guarantee of the in- days, and not to remain in session to exceed one month, and resubmit the Constitution heretofore d to the people, with or without amendment as they may indicate, the convention to appoint a Provisional Government, with power to appoint or remove all State officers. It is thought that this legislation will relieve the present condition of affairs in that State, and will be satisfactory to a large major-

strained, as the District Court of Virginia, criminals

could be scattered all over the land. He thought

there was no doubt of the power of the Court to issue

such writ. The Court took the motion under ad-

visement. A. B. Guigon appeared for John Jeter

ity of the people. The following is Senator Morgan's amendment to the House bill granting leave for the construction of n bridge across the East River:

SECTION 1. The said bridge shall be so constructed and

a bridge across the Last River:

Section I. The said bridge shall be so constructed and built as not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river: and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the company, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a circulad map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge, and for the distance of a mile above and below the site, exhibiting the depth and currents at all points of the same, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War, to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of the bill, not to obstruct, impair, or mjuriously modify the navigation of the river.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving said pian and map, and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built upon such plan, and at said locality, will conform to the prescribed conditions of this bill, not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of said river, to notify the said Company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said Company may proceed to the crection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location. But until the Secretary of War sporoves the plan and location of said bridge, and notify said Company of the same in writing, the oridge shall not be built or commenced; and should any chance be made in the plan of the bridge during the progress of the work thereon, said change shall be submitted likewise to the approval of the Becretary of War.

the work thereon, said change shall be submitted likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. And be it further exacted, That Congress shall have power at any time to after, amend, or repeal this

The Minister of the United States at London has informed the Secretary of State that he has received an official notification that the restrictions imposed by Orders in Council of the 15th of September, 1868, and the 19th of October, 1868, upon the importation of hay into the United Kingdom, were removed by an Order in Council of the 15th ultimo, revoking those to which reference is above made.

Gen. Fremont, Gen. Heintzelman, and others were before the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad. to-day, as to the merits of the 32d parallel for railroad purposes.

There is a lively contest over the bill prepared by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, proposing to grant a charter to construct a junction railroad over the line of the Washington and Alex-andria Railroad. It involves the question of depriving the present company of its franchise.

CANADA.

EXPECTED RESCUE OF WHALEN'S BODY-SEIZURE

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—It was seriously expected this morning that an organization had been formed for the purpose of rescuing Whalen's body, which is still in the possession of the authorities. Active preparations were made to meet any outbreak. It is rumored that several seizures of arms have been made to-day.

BURNING OF A HOTEL.

BRAMPTON, Feb. 12—The British Arms Hotel, a dwelling house, and a crosler tailoring establishme were destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$15,000.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

ELECTION OF BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—A convention of the two branches of the Legislature to-day selected Avery Plumuer and Moses Kimball Directors of the Boston and Albany Hallroad on the part of the State. DEFRAT OF THE INSURANCE BILL IN THE MIS-

SOURI STATE SENATE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 12.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill in relation to Free and Marine Insurance Companies, with amendments requiring from \$25,000 to be deposited with the State Treasurer by foreign companies to invest 80 per cent of their gross receipts in Missouri securities, or real cetate, for the first two years they do business here. A bill looking to a restoration of suffrage to persons now disfranchised, was rejected in the House. A petition for woman suffrage was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, The

House Committee on Education reported a bill to establish a Board of Physicians and Surgeons for the examination of all applicants to practice medicine in the State, those passing the required examination to receive certificates of qualification. Persons practicing in violation of this law are to be fined \$1,000, except dectors practicing prior to the passage of this act, who are exempt from penalties.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MAINE. Augusta, Me., Feb. 12.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 14 to 13, refused to pass a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill aboliabing capital punishment.

TERRIPLE DISASTER.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER NELLIE STEVENS. IN CADDO LAKE, RED RIVER-SIXTY THEEK

LIVES LOST. New Orleans, Feb. 12 .- A dispatch from Jefferon, Texas, reports that the steamer Nellie Stevens, was destroyed by fire, in Caddo Lake, Red River, last night, and that 63 lives were lost, among them Messrs. W. A. Broadwell, T. S. Lyon, and his on Frank of New-Orleans. There were 43 survivors, who were taken to Jefferson on the steamer Dixle. The steamboat and cargo are a total loss. The amount of the damage has not been ascertained.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Feb. 12.—The Georgia Legislature to-day passed, almost unanimously, a resolution to elect Representatives to the United States Congress on the first Mouday in April next. RESIGNATION OF GOV. BROWNLOW-THE SCHOOL

FUND INVESTIGATION. NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.—Gov. Brownlow to-day tendered his resignation to the Legislature, to take effect on the 25th inst. The House took no action to-day on the report of the Investigation Committee touching the charges against Speaker Richards, who is charged with being one of the parties bribed by the National Earls of Meraphia.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. COLUMBIA, Feb. 12.—The act to enforce the rovisions of the Civil Rights bill was ratified by the Genral Assembly to-day.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA-ORGANIZA-TION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. I

RICHMOND, Feb. 3 .- The people of Nottoway County in this State are the first to come out fairly and quarely, not only in approval of the "new movement," but in declaring their acceptance, in good faith, of the series of measures known as the Reconstruction acts, dieving further resistance useless; in proclaiming their believing further resistance useless; in proclaiming their confidence in the integrity of Gen. Grant, and, finally, in openly and fearlessly organizing themselves into a branch of the Republican party of the United States. This is worthy of special mention, because it is the first time that a county meeting of the white native citizens of Virginia has shown anything but abhorrence to the Republican party and its measures for the restoration of the Union. But it is only a confirmation of the theory that the "new movement" of Messrs. Stuart and Baldwin would result in the establishment upon the ruins of the White Mau's party and of the Black party of Virginia a new political organization which will acknowledge no distinction of race or toler before the law. In fine, no more nor less than a Republican party, although it was not to be expected that publican party, although it was not to be expected that it would so soon assume the name.

The following report of the meeting referred to above

The following report of the meeting referred to above will appear in a "new movement" organ of this city to-morrow. Early on Saturday morning, the 30th of January, 1899, might be seen coming from every direction towards Eurkeville the steady and hardworking farmers of Old Nottoway, who had his aside their plows, all anxious and ready to lend a helping hand to any scheme that had for its object the restoration of the Old Dominion to her former position in the Union. At the hour appointed, the meeting was called to order, with Captain John Harding in the chair, and H. H. Dyson, as secretary. After a few appropriate remarks by Dr. Benjamia N. Royall, the committee, through their chairman, Dr. Royall, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

which were unanimously adopted:

As satise citiens of Virginia, we led a shorre and abiding interest in all that concerns her welfare and her fiture destine. Probability in presed with the disadvantages of her present position, the erils and danger to which she is exposed, and deeply solicitous for her restoration

the law."

There are among the names of the subscribers those of many of the leading citizens of Nottoway, formerly one of the largest slaveholding counties in the State.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12.-About 9 o'clock in the forenoon yesterday, three employes of the Pembroke Mills in Suncook, Alanson Stewart, Frank Frazier, and Mills in Suncook, Alanson Stewart, France France, and their overseer, Charles B. Emerson, went out to repair the gas works. Before entering the reservoir a light was lowered for testing the air. As no gas was indicated, Frazier and Stewart immediately went into it. White they were at work fixing a broken pipe, a lantern was let down at the request of Siewart. Seen afterward a blue smoke and a russing wind came up from the reservoir, mitgried with gargling sounds, indicating that Stewart was in distress. The force-pumps were started with the greatest possible haste, and in five minutes the fire was mainly extinguished. Ten minutes afterward the hose were withdrawn. Mr. Stewart, the superintendent of the milis, then ventured down the ladder. Near its foot was the blackened and disfigured body of stewart, and further along the body of Frazier was found in similar condition. Mr. Emerson barely oscaped with fits life; his hair, eye brows and wrists were badly burned and he was nearly suffocated. Mr. Pope, the agent of the mills, was huried down an embankment by the force of the wind and considerably brillsed. The bodies of the two men were carried into the counting room of the Pembroke Mills Company, where an inquest was held. The jurors, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdet that the two men came to their death by the accidental lightion of naphtha in the gas works of the Pembroke Mills Company, in which they were engaged in repairing the gas pipes, and where they had lighted a lantern which in some way unknown came in contact with some inflammable material. their overseer, Charles B. Emerson, went out to repair the

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 12 .- The Mobile Board of Trade will do all in their power to render the visit of the members of the Press to the Convention to be held in this city on the 17th sust. agreeable. They desire to extend city on the 17th inst. agreeable. They desire to extend their attentions and hospitalities to such members of the Press, North and West as well as South, as may find it convenient to be present. The Mobile and Montgomery, and the Mobile and Ohio railroads will pass members of the Press to and from the Convention free, and, it as hoped, the connecting and more remote lines will do the same. The Board of Trade has tendered its hall for the time of the Convention.

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Information was received here to-day by the Supervisor of Internal Revenue that a large amount of contraband tobacco had been received here from North Carolina and Virgina. Revenue officers were detailed to search for it. During the day. nearly every prominent house in the tobacco trade was visited, and plug tobacco to a large amount seized, and held to await further investigation.

Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Edward Payson Weston walked into the city to day at 31 o'clock in the afternoon, and was greeted by an immense crowd. He is in excellent spirits, and is confident that he will accomplish the task before him. He left here to night via SECTION DATE

INCREASED RAILROAD FACILITIES AT ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Feb. 12.—In response to the petitions from the Rairond Companies and Merchants Exchange, the City Council to day passed an ordinance permitting all the railroad companies whose roads center there to extend their tracks to the large grain clevator on the river bank.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Two men, named Joseph Yates and Thomas Turner, were instantly killed by the explosion of a powder mill at Hazardville, Conn., on Wednesday.

A bookkeeper in a clothing establishment in Chicago committed suicide at the Sherman House yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the heart.

... A fire occurred at Dyersville, III., yester-

... A fire occurred at Dyersville, Ill., yesterday morning, which destroyed Hall's furniture store. Loss \$15,000: partially maured in the Home Insurance Company of New York.

... The office of The Vindicator, the printing office of Mr. Kerr, and a frame dwelling belonging to Mr. Birkonts, at Altoous, Pa., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is about \$25,000.

... The town hall in Southboro, Mass., was completely destroyed by fire lost night. The building has been occupied by a school, and it is supposed the fire caught from the store. The loss is about \$25,000.

... Dr. Ernest Schafroth, an eminent German physician of South Bethlehem, Pa., was killed on Wednesday by falling into an open cellar. Foul play was feared, but at the Coroner's Inquest it was proved that his death was accidental.

his death was accidental.

... Wesley Nelson, who murdered Mr. Lambert, a wealthy farmer, residing near Beloit, Wisconsin, on Wednesday, for his muney, was arrested yesterday, in Savanuah, Illinois, and is now in Jali at Janeaville, Wisconsin, the confesses the erime.

... Gen. Cochrane lectured last night at Binghanton, X. Y., before Post Watrous of the Grand Army of the Banachie. hanton, N. Y., before Post Watrons of the Grand Army of the Republic, on "Personal Recollections of the War," The audience was large and enthusiastic. The lecture was given in aid of the fund for the relief of soldiers' widows and orphans.

ALBANY.

THE BILL TO SUBMIT THE NEW CONSTITUTION MEETING OF TRUSTEES OF CORNELL UNI-VERSITY-

ALBANY, Feb. 12 .- The Senate was again in Committee of the Whole on the bill to submit the new Constitution. Senator O'Donneil's amendment to submit the section referring to assessment and taxation separately to the people, was carried by the votes of the Democrats and a few Republicans, and the bill was then progressed. If the Senate keeps on making amendments at this rate, each section will have to be voted on separately. The Democrats are trying to get the whole matter in a muddle, with the expectation that the Constitution will be rejected. It will be impossible for them to do so unless aided by Republicans. All such amendments as the one of Senator O'Donnell aid the enemy. If this bill fails to receive the sanction of the Legislature in time for it to have any effect, Republicans will be to blame.

Very little else was done in the Senate to-day, and the House was not over-anxious to work. Both branches adjourned to Monday evening. The Assembly was engaged most of the morning

on the third reading of bills, principally of impor-

tance to different villages throughout the State. The only measure of general importance was the bill authorizing incorporated cities and villages in the Counties of Orange, Ulster, Sullivan, Delaware, Chenango, Madison, and Oswego to subscribe to the stock and issue bonds to aid in the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. When the third reading commenced Mr. Hartman moved to recommit it on the ground that the third section authorized to construct a branch road from the line of the main road at any point in the Counties of Chenango or Madison, through the Counties of Chenango, Madison, Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga, to the City of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, whenever, in the judgment of the directors, the same shall be for the interest of said corporation; and they may also in like manner construct a branch road from the village of Delhi, in the County of Delaware, to the line of said road; and also a branch road from the village of Ellenville to the most feasi ble point upon the line of said road in the County of Sullivan or Orange; also a branch or connecting road from any point on their said road in the Counties of Madison, Oneida, or Oswego, to any point on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, in either of said counties. And the towns, cities, and villages along the line of the said branch railroads, or interested in the construction thereof, in any county through which said railroad shall run, shall have the same right, authority, and power to subscribe stock and make and issue therein bonds to aid in the construction thereof, as is given by the original act incorporating the Company. and all amendments thereto. The motion did not prevail, however, and a similar fate met an amendment of Mr. Hitchman that nothing contained in the net would authorize the City of New-York to subscribe to the stock of the Company. A vote was then taken, but the bill only received 54 votes, not the constitutional number; but a motion to reconsider was tabled, which gives the friends of the bill another chance to pass it.

The following is a synopsis of the bill reported from the Committee on Canals, of the Assembly, yesterday, by Mr. Chase:

BEC. 2. Superintendents not to be engaged in any other business, or interested in boats navigating the canals Nor shall they be interested in any contract, hor derive any benefit from the annual expenditures on the canals

beyond their salary.

SEC. 3. Their dulies shall relate strictly to the repairs
of the canals. They shall frequently pass over and inspect the manner in which contractors perform their only attended; that prompt assistance is given to that the levels are kept filled up; that the towing are kept in good condition; that all docking and, is properly repaired or reconstructed, when need that the ice in the canals is properly broken to fac-the passage of boats toward the close of navigation that the contractors perform their duties, and whatever service may be required by the Comules, Egg. 4. The Clerk of the Contracting Board shall superintendent shall notify the contractor and insigner in charge, and also the Canal Board required. On receiving such notification, the other shall immediately proceed to examine the d to trake provision for the performance of as he may deem necessary, and all expense educted from the payments agreed to be paid to ment contractor. And no draft shall be drawn

SEC. 6. In case of a break or the failure of any mechan-ical structure, or any obstruction to navigation, the Superintendent shall proceed to the place and immedi-diately notify the Commissioner in charge of its character and extent. In case of the failure of the contractor to make the repair or remove the obstruction, the Superin-tendent shall, under the direction of the Commissioner, proceed to the performance of the work, the cost of which shall be deducted from the amount agreed to be paid to shall be deducted from the amount agreed to be paid to the contractor. But if the contractor shall promptly undertake the work, then the Superintendent shall keep a just and true account of the labor and materials necessarily employed or used, and the prices actually paid for the same, and return the same to the Commissioner. And no money shall be paid the contractor until such statement shall have been made. Fraud and collusion is punshed by imprisonment of not less than 85.800 or both.

SEC. 7. Provides for the trail of Superintendents, when charges are preferred, before the Caual Board.

SEC. 8. Authorizes the Commissioners to employ boats, and pay therefor, and in case of detention through default of the contractor, to pay the owners of said boats.

and pay therefor, and in case of detention through default of the contractor, to pay the owners of said boats for the delay, and deduct the amount thereof from the allowance due the contractor.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall willfully obstruct the flow of water, or the passage of boats through the canals, by improperly mooring of boats, shall be fined not less than \$z\$ or imprisoned not less than six menths.

than free or imprisoned not less than six months.

SEC. 10. Confers upon Commissioners and Superintendents power to determine the order of boats, in case of crowd or jam, and punishes resistance to their decision. And for the purpose of the section invests the Superintendents and Commissioners with the powers of Constables.

SEC. 11. Requires that every contract for repairs shall be in the form contained in the last financial report of the

Auditor. HEC. 12. Repeals all conflicting laws relative to the appointment of Superintendents.

The meeting of the Trustees of the Cornell Uni-

versity, held here, was very interesting, as it showed the affairs of the College to be in a very satisfactory condition. The number of students in the departments of Arts and Sciences, both general and special, according to President White's statement, is 388; only two students have been expelled, and 60 candidates failed to pass an examination. President White made the following reference to Prof. Smith: "I desire here publicly to express the thanks of the President, Faculty, and myself, to certain of our col-

"First of all, to Prof. Goldwin Smith. And here, I con-"First of all, to Prof. Goldwin Smith. And here, I confess myself at a loss to know in what terms properly and sufficiently to acknowledge our obligations, as a University, and my own personal thanks. Leaving one of the homes most attractive to a gentleman and scholar, in England; relinquishing a position which afforded a noble scope to his ambition, he came among us, took up his abode in our new buildings, associating cordinally with Professors, students, and citzens, and sharing all the discomforts incident to these first years of our University organization.

comforts incident to these first years of our University organization.

"His lectures and their personal association with him have already had a marked influence for good upon Facility and students. More interesting lectures than those he has delivered to the public at large; more thoroughly scholarly, and valuable lectures than those he has delivered on early English history to the senior and jumor classes, it has never been my fortune to hear. While thus working for us, he has utterly refused to accept fee or reward of any sort, and to crown all other kindnesses, he has recently sent to England for his own Library on English history, with the intention of depositing it in the University for the uses of Professors and students. Mr. Smith is so averse to all notice of his acts, I cannot but allude to these evidences of his interest in our undertaking."

On motion of the Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New-York, a resolution was unanimously passed, tendering the hearty thanks of the Board to Mr. Goldwin Smith for the self-sacrifteing devotion he has shown. and the valuable services he has rendered to the University. Among the other resolutions adopted were the following: Appointing Mr. Green, of the senior class, temporary instructor in ancient languages for 25 weeks; making Prof. Wilson Registrar. and fixing his salary at \$2,000; that no person be admitted to the University except on having an examination which shall include algebra to equations of the second degree save in cases of special courses, in which cases the conditions of admission may be fixed by the Faculty; thanking Green Smith for the donation of a valuable collection in Natural History, and to Prof. Louis Agassiz for his efficient services in the organization of the University, and for his valuable course of learners. course of lectures.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1869.

BMLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Creamer—To incorporate the mem-

bers of the Slip Owners' Association of the State of New York, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

BILL ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To provide for additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New York.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery upon measures relating to railway companies, reported that they had take a large amount of testimony upon the subject, and would now be able to close the evidence, but for the failure of Henry Thompson of New-York to appear before them, though twice subpensed.

A resolution was then adopted directing the issuance of a writ of attachment, and ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to seize and bring the said Henry Thompson before the Senate. Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Tower—To repeal Chapter 227 of the laws of 1868, relative to pilotage in the East River. Mr. Jacobs—To repeal all that part of the law passed in 1868 relative to the construction of quarantine buildings on Congrésiand. Mr. Trainer—To incorporate the Sixthavé. Sayings Bank. Mr. Moseley—For the further extension of Prospect Park in the City of Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

sion of Prospect Park in the City of Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the village of Union Springs.
To incorporate Theer Hose Company No. 1 of Utica. To amend the charter of the Troy and Albia Horse Ballroad.
Authorising and confirming the sale of lots by the Green Hill Cemetery Association. To incorporate the Billy J. Clark Division, No. 102, Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York. In regard to the Normal School. To open Moore, Cooke, and Varet-sis, from Bashwick-ave. to Bogart-st., in Brooklyn. Authorizing the Canal Commissioner to raise the road-bed in Fort Aun. In relation to the place of trial for certain offenses. To amend the charter of the village of Fultonville, Montgomery County.

County.

The bill to aid in the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Redirond was lost, but, the vote was reconsidered and the bill laid on the table. The bill to organize a police force in Syracuse, with amendments directing the four Commissioners to be taken equally from the two political organizations, was passed. Adjourned until Monday evening.

HORRIELE TRAGEDY AT SUTTON, N. B.

A MAN ATTEMPTS TO BURN HIS WIFE AND CHILD-EXCESSIVELY BRUTAL CONDUCT.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12 .- A most brutal ragedy has recently transpired in the town of Sutton-About two weeks ago, several persons whose homes are near the south village of Sutton were alarmed by loud shrieks and cries for assistance, which emanated from the dwelling of a man named Melvin Mitchell. They at once proceeded to the place, where they found Mrs. Mitchell almost burned to death. The clothing she was wearing was nearly consumed, and her lower limbs, one of her arms and other portions of her body were shockingly caten by the flames. A physican was unediately sent for, and everything possible done for the sufferer by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who feard she could not strive until the next morning. She lingered, however, and was alive this morning, although her recovery is extremely doubtful. Soon after the above occurrence many of the Sutton people had their suspicions aroused as to the manner in which the accident occurred. Mrs. Mitchell said it was caused by the bursting of a kerosene, lamp. It was known at the same time that Mitchell was a hard character, and that he had often been very cruel to his family. The physician, Dr. James R. Smiley, entreated the sufferer to explain all the circumstances of the case. For a time all his efforts in that direction were near the south village of Sutton were alarmed by loud the case. For a time all his efforts in that direction were unavailing. At last she said one day had she wanted to rell, but was afraid her irusband would kill her. Finally, when assured that she should be protected from her husband, she gave her testimony before a Justice of the Peace as fully as her feeble condition would permit. She said that on the evening of the accident she was sutting in one corter of the kitchen near an open fire, when suddenly her husband threw a bottle accident she was sitting in one corner of the kitchen near an open fire, when suddenly her husband threw a bottle of kerosene oil into the flames. The bottle instantly heroe, and its contents flew in all directions, considerable of it going upon Mrs. Mitchell's clothing. At the same time it took fire, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. Unassisted by her husband, she endeavored to extinguish the fire, but without success. She then ran into an adjoining room, her burning clothing dropping from her at every step. Her husband pretended to assist her, but what he did, whether intentionally or not, only aggravated his wife's sufferings, for he opened a door and also took a stick and poked about her clothing. At last, when the flames reached the poor woman's face and therefore the choke her, he displayed some feeling, and getting some water, put out the fire, and then called the neighbors. Mrs. Mitchell also gave further purituals of her husband's cruelty to herself and children. One evening, about a week before the sad even above-that to scoured, whichell took his youngest child, a babo about three months old, and under the plea of endeavoring to stop it from crying, he held it between two rocks in the fireplace, used instead of andirons, and over the flames, until one side of its face was horribly burned from its child to its scalle. He atterward struck the child mes, until one side of its face was horribly burn in its chin to its scalp. He afterward struck the chi from its chin to its scalp. He afterward struck the child a severe blow on the other side of its face, choked it until it was black and blue, and then gagged it with a hand-kerchief. All this was done in the presence of the mother, who dared not inter a word lest he should kill both the child and herself. Immediately after Mrs. Mitchell had made known the above, her brother, James Rowe of Wimnot, caused the arrest of Mitchell on a complaint charging him with attempting to take the life of his wife. All the justices of the peace in Sutton said they were so prejudiced against Mitchell that they were disqualified for holding a court for his preliminary trial. He was accordingly taken by Deputy Sheriff John D. were so prejudiced against Mitchell that they were disqualified for holding a court for his preliminary trial. He was accordingly taken by Deputy Sheriff John D. Wedleigh to Bradford, and agraigned before N. C. Lear, esq. Mitchell pleaded not guilty, but the testimony against him was so strong that he was bound over for trial in the suprome Judicial Court. In default of bail he was yesterday morning committed to Jail in Concord, Hefore he left Suiton the women there were so incansed against him that they threatened to take his case into their own hands. Mitchell is about 39 years of age, and has long sustained a bad reputation. He is sometimes intemperate, but there is no evidence that he was in inquor when committing the above diabolical deeds.

MURDER OF EX-SENATOR McCONNELL. PARTICULARS OF THE CRIME-VERDICT OF THE

The Hon. Murray McConnell was assasinated on Tuesday, in his own office, at his residence in Jacksonrille, Illinois, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. The boldness of the deed was only equaled by its barbar

The boldness of the deed was only equaled by its barbarity. A slung-shot or some similar instrument was used, though no traces of it beyond its marks upon the person of the deceased could be found. There were several fearful fractures of the skull upon the temporal and occipital bones. Great force had evidently been used in inflicting the wounds.

The General was in his usual health, and was preparing to take the il o'clock train for Springfield. A few minutes before his assassination he had been at his front gate observing Tom Thunb's chariot and pontes. No persons were seen either to enter or leave his premises, and the whole affair is shrouded in mystery. His wife and a servant girl were in another part of the house, when, hearing a noise, as of the slamming of a door, they went to ascertain the cause, and found him lying on his face upon the floor. It was supposed that he had fallen in an attack of appopiexy, as he had felt some indications of this disease a few days previously. The servant girl ran in haste to the First National Bank for his sen, Maj. George McConuell, the Cashier of that institution, and informed him that his father had fallen again, as he did a couple of weeks ago. The Major hastening to his father found him bleeding at the mouth, nose and eyes, but on the excitement of the eccasion did not observe the wounds on his head. In a few moments again, as he did a couple of weeks ago. The Major hastening to his father found him bleeding at the mouth, nose and eyes, but on the excitement of the occasion did not observe the wounds on his head. In a few moments after Major McConneil arrived the General died, having been totally unconscious and unable to speak since the assault was made upon him, no clue could be discovered of the murderer. Gen. McConneil was one of the oldest citizens of central lilinois, and had perhaps taken a more active part in its political history than any other hiving man. He was a man of decided ability, ready wit and considerable scientific and literary attainments. He was a successful lawyer, having been the associate of Baker, Lincoln, Lamberton, Donzins, and others of like character. He was a participant in the Black Hawk war, and shortly after was elected Representative in the Legislature. From 1864 to 1868 he was a member of the Senate of Illinois. Under Huchanan he held the office of Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. Probably Gen. McConneil was better acquainted with the early instory of Illinois than any man who succeeded him, having entered the State as oarly as 1815. It is much to be regretted that he has not prepared a book on the early settlement of the West, which he had been requested to do. He had amassed a fortune approaching a million of dollars, aside from his claims to \$1,000,000 worth of property in Chicago. He had declared that he would make his will this Winter, as he was 72 years of age, and did not expect to live nuch longer, but whether he had done so at the time of his death is un-\$1,000,000 worth of property in Chleago. He had declared that he would make his will this Winter, as he was 72 years of age, and did not expect to live much longer, but whether he had done so at the time of his death is unknown. He had intimated, on several occasions, that he would dispose of his property in a different manner from what people would suppose. His daughters, of whom he had two-one being the widow of the late Senator McDongall, and the other the wife of his prother, John McDongall, and the other the wife of his prother, John McDongall, and the other the wife of his prother, John McDongall, and the other the wife of his prother, John McDongall, and the other the wife of his prother, John McDongall—both reside in New York. They were his favorite children; and, as between the sons, he had manifested a decided preference for George. His claim to the Children; and, as between the sons, he had manifested a decided preference for George. His claim to the Children; The person of the deceased had not been robbed; his watch and money were there; but a note lately due, and known to have been unpaid, was found to be missing, and its payor, Mr. A. Ribbinson, was known to have been in his room that morning. A warrant was immediately issued for Robinson's arrest. He was seen to go into the house, within five minutes of the time the crime must have been committed, by two persons—one, the mikman who identifies him, and by another person. The book of interest-tables was opened to the page of the denomination of his note. The pencil mark was at the point on the column of figures corresponding with the note. A scrap of paper, with figures made by Gen. McConnell corresponding to calculations with that interest-column and that note, was found on the table.

Robinson has lived sone time in Chicago, was clerk in the Mansion House, and has lately kept a grocery store. He has heretofore borne a good character.—[Chloago Tribune.

C'HiCAGO, Feb. 12.—The Coroner's Jury find

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Coroner's Jury find that Wm. A. Robinson is gullty of the murder of the Hou.
Mr. McConnell, at Jackson wills. Robinson was seen, by
several persons, entering the house of Mr. McConnell, on
the morning of the murder.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION. CHICAGO, Feb. 12 .- The Library Hall Women's Suffrage Convention was very numerously attended to-

Suffrage Convention was very numerously attended today. Miss Anna Dickinson, Dr. Mary Peckenpaugh of
St. Louis, and William Wells Brown, the colored orator of
Boston, were in attendance, besides Mrs. Stauton, Miss
Anthony, and others. The resolutions reported by the
Committee on Resolutions declare that, as woman is
equally interested with man in having good laws executed, she ought to possess the right of suffrage, and they,
should make a united effort to have the next Constitution of Illinois so framed that no distinction shall be
made among the citizens in the exercise of suffrage.
The resolutions, after being discussed, were adopted.
A Committee of seven was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for a Woman's Buffrage Association of
Illinois. The report of the Committee was adopted in the
afternoon, and Mrs. M. A. Tivamore of this city was elected President of the new Association. Wells Brown, a
colored orator, contended that women ought to be educated before they are enfranchised. Miss Dickinson spoke
vigorously on several occasions. Mrs. Stanton and Miss
Anthony also took a lively part in the exercises. The
Convention adjourned this afternoon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN. OPENING OF THE CORTES-SPEECH OF SERRANO.

MADRID, Feb. 12,-The Constituent Cortes

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formally opened its session here yesterday with great ceremony. The city was pro-Crowds of people were in the streets, flags were flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday. The President of the Ministry, Marshal Serrano, delivered a congratulatory address on the assembling of the deputies. He said that the nations of Europe in attaining a higher degree of civilization, threw off the traditional bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a long time following the example of her neighbors. She now calls on her representatives to construct a new edifice. The revolution has achieved a bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired, but the extravagance of former administrations has disorganized and embarrassed its finances. The Government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economical reforms and changes in the administration, by wice legislation in regard to the public debt and the payment of the interest thereon, and by economizing the expenses of the army and navy. The fundamental principles of rad ical liberalism which had been adopted in relation to religion, the press, and education by the Provisional Government must now be consolidated by the action of the deputies. Our revolution here is not responsible for the rising in Cuba. That is due to the errors of past governments. He expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquillity based on reform would be durable. He predicted that Slavery would be abolished without precipitation and without compromising the prosperity of the Antilles. In conclusion he congratulated the country on the good relations with foreign nations, new more intimate than ever before.

GREAT CONFUSION DURING SERRANO'S SPEECH. At the opening of the Cortes the Marquis of Santa Cruz presided, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. During Marquis Serrano's speech there were vivas for the Provisional Government, for Gen. Prim, for a republic, and for a monarchy. The confusion was great, but was finally quelled by Serrano's crying, "Viva for the Sovereignty of the Cortes." A grand review of the troops was held subsequently, and the members of the Cortes attended a Te-Deum in the Basilica of Our Lady of Atocha.

FRANCE.

THE BANK OF FRANCE. Pants, Feb. 12.-The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of France is officially published to-day. There has been a heavy inward flow of specie, and the amount in vault is 14,000,000 francs greater than last week.

> GREAT BRITAIN. MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Peb. 12 .- At the banquet to the Ministry at Fishmonger's Hall last evening, Mr. Gladstone remarked that the last House of Commons had been condemned by the Government of the day. That Government had been brought to the bar of public opinion on a distinct issue, and the policy of the people was now most clearly defined. MR. GRAVES ON THE ALABAMA TREATY.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12 .- A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool was held to-day to hear an address from Mr. Graves, Conservative member of Parliament from this city. Mr. Graves expressed the belief that the treaty negotiated with the American Minister for the settlement of the Alabama claims was sure to be ratified by the United States Senate. He said the American claims were made with a dignity and maintained with a forbearance that were fully appreciated by England. She had in consequence met the advance of the United States more than balf way, and receded from principles which had been regarded as fundamental to the British Constitution. The result of such conduct, said Mr. Graves, forbids that party politics shall in any degree interfere with the honorable arrangements which have been made

between the two countries. MONSTER PETITION FOR THE IMPRISONED

FENIANS. DUBLIN, Feb. 12 .- The Mayor of Dublin will take advantage of the first public levee to present Queen Victoria the monster petition for the amnesty of the Feniau prisoners, which has been so extensively signed by the corporate authorities of towns an cities throughout Ireland

THE FAR EAST. WAR IMMINENT BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA. London, Feb. 12 .- Advices received to-day state that the Persian army, with the Shah at its head, has gone to Bagdad. In the mean time the Turkish troops are pushing forward to the Persian frontier.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF BURGOS.

Under date of Jan. 27, the correspondent of The London Times writes from Madrid: On the morning of Jan. 25, toward noon, the Civil Governor, accompanied by his highest subaltern functionary, the Secretario del Gobierno, or Provincial Secretary, and by one of the chief officers of police, proceeded to the Cathedral. He found groups of people on the square before the Minster, called the Plaza del Arzobispo, but does not seem to have met with any hinderance or molestation. At the door of the church he was received by three Canons and the Dean, who, upon hearing his errand, offered to show him the way to the Archive. As soon as the Governor had crossed the threshold of the church the doors were closed, and a picket of Civil Guards, or Gendarmes, stationed themselves before it. One of the officers of this force writes to his superior that the voice of the Archibishop was heard to cry for help, and that one of the belis from the steeple sounded the alarm decabe a arrebato. The mob, apparently at that signal, went round the building, and forced a way both into the church and the cloister. The cries of the multitude were "Merra el Gobernader: Vira la Unitad Catolica de Burgos?" As the Governor was issuing from the door of the church which led into the cloister, he asked what the people wanted; but these closed upon him, and on the very steps of the threshold pierced him with their daggers (le acribillaren a punidazes.) He feli, he was seen to strive to rise, but was soon again overpowered and prostrated. The murderers then tore his slothers from him, struggled for the possession of those bloody tatters as trophies, and cut even the himbs to pieces, "like famished woives." They then throw a red sear round the mangied body, dragged it plown the steps, and, through the cloister, to the square before the Cathedral, where they were fallen upon by the public force which dispersed them. The letter from which I quote states "that the whole population had a share in the crims." The town was immediately declared in a state of slege. Four of the Canons, the Daan, and other The Landon Times writes from Madrid: On the morning of Jan. 25, toward noon, the Civil Governor, accom-

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION-IMPORTANT ADMISSION OF THE SPANISH PAPERS.

HAVANA, Feb. 12 .- A small Spanish schooner, which had cleared for New-York, was seized to-day by the authorities on suspicion of having arms and supplies for the rebels on board. Her cargo was overhauled and nothing was found to confirm the suppositions of the officials. The mixed commission appointed by the planters and merchants to raise funds for the Government have resolved to recommend the

planters and merchants to raise funds for the Government have resolved to recommend the following plan: The Sganish Bank is to furnish a loan of \$8,00,000 to the Treasury, the Government to provide for the payment thereof by imposing special taxes, as follows: 50 cents on each box af sugar imported, \$1 on each load of unmanufactured tobacco, and 50 cents on every thousand of cigars; five per cent additional on all import duties now paid, and 25 per cent additional on the taxes now paid, and 25 per cent additional on the taxes now paid by merchants and manufacturers.

The Diario admits that the revolutionists hold possession of the entire Precto Principe district except the city proper. Several secret deposits of arms have been discovered at Cardenys. No definite news of the state of affairs in the Central Department is received either through Governmental or other channels. It is known, however, that the rebels have made the town of Menicarague their rallying point.

Arrests of suspected parties continue to be made; several Americana and other foreigners are among the parties in rustody. Thomas Terry, the wealthiest merchant on the island, was arrested, but subsequently released. It is reported that he has offered to Captain-General Duice his entire possessions to aid the Government in the suppression of the revolution.

Prominent Cubans continue to emigrate from the island in large numbers. A portion of the insurgents in the district of Clenfuegos are marching toward Hawaii Grandee, in the Colon district. The sugar market is advancing on account of the scarcity of stock; 76, 12 D. S. is quoted at 9;297 reals per arrobe. Muscovadoes are buoyant; fair to good Refining, 829 reals. Exchange on London, 164,217 per cent discount; 50 days, in cold, 526 per cent premium; on the United States, 60 days sight, in currency, 23224 per cent premium.